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TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA
No. 619

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PARTY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

LEGAL EXPERT DISCUSSES STRENGTHENING OF LAW-ABIDING LIFE

Pyongyang SAHOE KWAHAK in Korean No 3, 15 May 78 pp 22-26

/Article by Sim Hyong-il: "Strengthening Law-Abiding Life Is an Important Guarantee To Enable Us To Smoothly Effect Socialist Democracy"/

/Text/ In an immortal, classical masterpiece, "Let Us More Fully Strengthen People's Government" a great ideological theorist, beloved leader comrade Kim Il-song, presented original policies regarding how to strengthen a socialist law-abiding life in accordance with the objective demands of revolution and construction now being further developed to a new, higher stage.

Based on a profound scientific analysis of the meanings and importance of legal leverage in revolutionary control and management of the socialist state and social life, the original ideology and policies presented by the great leader are the revolutionary policies that enable us to lift the function and the role of the people's government, smoothly effect socialist democracy, and forcefully expedite the general advance movement to occupy the lofty heights of new prospective plans.

The policies presented by the great leader regarding how to strengthen law-abiding life are the original ideology that newly elucidated the methods of principle to smoothly effect socialist democracy and highly enhance its superiority.

The beloved leader comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"When all the guidance functionaries of the state and economic departments abide by the socialist laws by strengthening law-abiding life, bureaucracy, which infringes upon the interests of the mass of people, will disappear and the democratic freedom and rights of the people will be more smoothly guaranteed." ("Let Us More Fully Strengthen People's Government," p 25)

Socialist law-abiding life is a process of enforcing and executing legal standards which reflect opinions and interests of the working mass of people,

including the working class. It is also a state organization life systematized and managed with the purpose of thoroughly and in an orderly manner protecting and realizing independent rights and creative activities of the working mass of people.

Socialist law-abiding life is a legal expression of independent and creative life led by the working mass of people, who are the consummate owners of national sovereignty and means of production. It is also an important guarantee to smoothly effect socialist democracy and to highly enhance its superiority.

The reasons that law-abiding life is achievable in socialism and becomes an important guarantee to smoothly effect socialist democracy results from people-oriented characteristics of socialist laws.

The beloved leader Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"The socialist laws of our country are essential arms of state management enacted by the people themselves to protect the interests of the working mass of people." (Ibid, p 25)

As the great leader has taught us, socialist laws pertaining to classes express in a legal form the relationship between opinions and interests of the total working mass of people, including the working class, and the basic purpose is to thoroughly protect and realize the independent and creative life of the working mass of people.

The socialist laws are not only the people-oriented law in its true sense reflecting the opinions and demands of the working mass, but also true democratic law enacted through the most democratic procedure and method. Unlike the bourgeois laws fabricated by the reactionary ruling class with the purpose of fixing the profits and demands of a very few exploiting groups, the socialist laws are directly enacted by the working mass of people themselves, including the working class which controls the power in its own hands through various organizations representing the people.

The very fact that the opinions and interests of the working mass of people comprise the substance and rationale of socialist laws, and that the working mass of people are the true owners of legislation, is the foundation for strengthening law-abiding life to be an important leverage to smoothly effect socialist democracy.

Then, let us now look into the reasons why strengthening law-abiding life enables us to smoothly effect socialist democracy in every field of state and social life.

First of all, it is because strengthening law-abiding life will legally and firmly guarantee true political freedom and rights and the realization of enjoyable materialistic and cultural life of the working mass of people.

The beloved leader comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"Today in our country, by socialist laws the entire people are fully guaranteed their democratic freedom and rights in every sector of state and social life." (Ibid, p 25)

The most important thing to smoothly effect socialist democracy is to have the working mass of people participate in the exercise of their sovereign power and to constantly elevate their roles in state political life. Making the working mass of people participate in state political life with a respectable self-consciousness and eagerness as the owners of the nation's sovereignty is the first requirement to highly enhance socialist democracy.

The guarantee of true political life can only be realized smoothly by strengthening a revolutionary law-abiding life among the state departments and the members of society, along with correctly setting up national policies and measures.

Law-abiding life under socialism constitutes not only part of important state political life, but also a very important condition to firmly guarantee the political rights and freedom of the workers.

Socialist law is a democratic law highest in its form which, for the first time in history, guarantees the true political rights and freedom to the suppressed and much despised working mass of people. The socialist law of our country is a means of expressing and embodying the revolutionary ideology of the great leader and the lines and policies of the party and the nation, and fixing the independent political rights of the workers. By the laws of this nation, our workers are endowed with various rights to actively participate in state management as the owners of the nation, such as voting rights and eligibility. They are also guaranteed the freedom and the rights of all social and political activities such as speech, publication, assembly and demonstration.

Political rights and the freedom endowed by the law are extensively embodied in real life only when the members of society thoroughly abide by the laws and execute them by strengthening law-abiding life. Law-abiding life is a process in which, through activities of the people, the contents and requirements of the standards of the law are realized. Only through the practice of enforcing and executing the laws and regulations of the nation, will the political intention and the demands of the workers fixed and reflected in the law be implemented, and their freedom and the rights of political and social activities be practically and fully exercised. Only when law-abiding life is strengthened, can the social and political rights of the working mass of people endowed by the law become more firmly their own, and guaranteed state and social conditions be more thoroughly provided.

Therefore, strengthening law-abiding life becomes a strong legal guarantee which enables the politics of the people's government to become the politics for and of the working mass of people themselves.

Strengthening law-abiding life not only enhances democracy in political life, but also guarantees the happy materialistic and cultural life to the working mass by expediting the socialist economic and cultural construction.

As the great leader has taught us, good socialist economic and cultural construction is a security to essentially guarantee the working mass of people the democratic freedom and the rights and a happy life.

Socialist law-abiding life plays a large part in fruitfully propelling the economic and cultural construction, and providing people with richer and smoother materialistic and cultural life. The regulations of economic and cultural matters hold a very important position in the socialist legal system, and its significance and roles become even greater as the socialist construction progresses. The economic and cultural regulations which extensively and in detail prescribe the principles of activities and behavioral standards needed for economic and cultural construction in all the areas and sides, serve as the organizational and controlling leverage of the nation to carry out the production task and economically arrange the housekeeping of the nation.

Strengthening law-abiding life itself legally and strongly guarantees the function and activities of the nation which purposely and with unity expedite the economic and cultural construction by realizing the positive and active role of socialist laws.

Strengthening law-abiding life raises the legal responsibilities of the functionaries and the workers toward accomplishing production tasks, and enables them to work with attitudes befitting the owners. By highly standardizing management of a complicated and huge socialist economy and culture, and forcing all the production and management activities of the functionaries and workers to operate in tight regulations and perfect order, it can forcefully organize and mobilize all the people toward the purpose of constant and speedy development of production and thorough prevention of any accidents or minor loss or waste of the nation's social wealth.

Strengthening law-abiding life not only expedites production and construction, but also safely guarantees the high level of the everyday economic and cultural life of the workers by making sure that national policies and legal requirements for the fulfillment of the increasing materialistic and cultural demands of the workers are extensively and accurately enforced and thoroughly executed.

When the reality of today is that a general advance for accomplishment of the Second Seven-Year Plan to occupy the lofty heights of socialism has begun, it is more urgently required than ever before that all the economic and cultural construction work, including the planning of the people's economy and financial budget, be based on the teachings of the great leader, and that their realization, the party policies, be thoroughly legalized, enforced,

and executed without condition. Only when we broaden and deepen the limits of legal regulations regarding the nation's economic and cultural life and strengthen law-abiding life based on it, can we hold fast to the revolutionary upsurge in every battlefield of economic and cultural construction, constantly raise the flame of speed battle, vigorously run upward the high goal of new prospective plans, and highly promote the uncomparable superiority and never-defeating vitality of socialist democracy of our country.

Another reason why strengthening law-abiding life becomes an important security to smoothly effect socialist democracy is because it will break up bureaucracy in the state departments, which infringes upon the interests of the mass of people, and lead the functionaries to perform their duties as true loyal servants of the people.

The beloved leader comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"All the departments of people's government must strengthen socialist law-abiding life among the guidance functionaries of the state and economic departments so that they voluntarily abide by the laws of the nation, thoroughly protect the interests of the mass of people, and actively struggle to become true loyal servants of the people." (Ibid, pp 25-26)

To oppose and struggle to prevent the phenomena such as bureaucracy among the guidance functionaries of the state departments from infringing upon the interests of the people is one of the important tasks to smoothly effect democracy, the basic methods of socialist national activities.

Under socialism, the state political departments are the power groups that carry out the functions of the proletariat dictatorship, and its functionaries work with the national power. In this connection, it is sometimes possible that the functionaries of the political departments without the revolutionary world outlook may abuse this power, infringe upon the interests of the people, or bring out bureaucracy.

By strengthening law-abiding life, making sure that the functionaries of the state and economic departments strictly abide by the state laws is an effective means of uprooting bureaucracy, which erodes socialist democracy.

All the management activities of state departments in a socialist society are legal activities in substance. The rights and work contents of the state and economic departments and their functionaries are endowed by the law enacted in the state, and even the format of management is strictly specified in the law.

Under this condition, strengthening law-abiding life among the functionaries of the state departments and forcing them to strictly abide by and execute the state laws is an important control leverage to enable us to thoroughly guarantee socialist democracy in state management.

In other words, when we strengthen law-abiding life, the activities of the functionaries of the state and economic departments progress within the limits prescribed by the law, the wrongdoings and faults such as abuse of power are exposed at the right time and can be thoroughly overcome. Besides, when we strengthen law-abiding life, we can solidly build the revolutionary order and principles in the works of the functionaries. Also the trust of the mass of people in the state departments and guidance functionaries is built.

As we can see, strengthening law-abiding life enables all the functionaries of the state and economic departments to perform their parts as true loyal servants of the people, and becomes an important security to build true democratic order in socialist state management.

Lastly, the reason strengthening law-abiding life becomes an important guarantee to smoothly effect socialist democracy is because it can protect the interests of the mass of people against all kinds of infringement from the enemies, and solidly defend socialist democracy.

The beloved leader comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"In order to smoothly effect socialist democracy, we must strongly oppose and struggle against all kinds of hostilities of the enemies trying to infringe upon the interests of the mass of people and to damage socialist democracy." (Ibid, p 17)

Socialist democracy presupposes the dictatorship of the working people against the class-conscious enemies, therefore, it can be thoroughly defended and smoothly effected only through acute battle against imperialists and their instruments, and overthrow class-conscious enemies.

Cunning and cruel class-conscious enemies always look for spots weak in revolutionary law-abiding spirit or loose in ideology as their basis and ground, and try to take advantage of any possible illegal elements for their anti-revolutionary maneuvers.

Strengthening law-abiding life can transform the battle against the anti-revolution into an all people's battle, by strengthening the unity of ideological will of collective groups and lifting the revolutionary awakening of the workers. In addition, by building a perfect order and strict system, it does not give enemies any chance to step in, detects every single movement of their cunning plots, and represses them thoroughly in a timely fashion.

It clearly tells us that strengthening law-abiding life not only helps to build up democratic order in the works of state management, but also becomes a link in an important struggle to stubbornly defend and protect socialist democracy from the infringement of the class-conscious enemies.

As we have seen above, socialist democracy is closely related to the laws reflecting the interests and opinions of the working mass of people, including the working class, and is guaranteed by extensive and thorough enforcement and execution of these laws.

Strengthening law-abiding life is indeed one of the necessary conditions to smoothly effect socialist democracy, and an important security to guarantee the independent and creative life of the working mass of people.

In his classical masterpiece, "Let Us More Fully Strengthen People's Government," the great leader comrade Kim Il-song clearly elucidated the principal methods to strengthen socialist law-abiding life in accordance with the new demands of revolutionary development, which is to highly and more extensively promote the incomparable superiority of socialist democracy being practiced in our country.

In strengthening and further developing socialist law-abiding life, the first important priority is to finish the legislation of branch laws and regulations based on a socialist constitution.

The beloved leader comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"The departments of people's government, based on the socialist constitution, must make the legal standards and regulations, and continuously complete them in accordance with the demands of developing reality." (Ibid, p 26)

As the great leader has taught us, the basis of law-abiding life is legal standards and regulations.

Legal standards and law-abiding life are inseparably interrelated.

The laws and regulations as a rule of conduct have the purpose of making the people abide by them, and lead them toward the same direction, and law-abiding life essentially requires the existence of laws and regulations.

Legal standards and regulations become a basis and premise of law-abiding life, and also a measure and ground of control against violations of laws. In legal standards and regulations are presented the mode of behavior for people, and also the specific method, procedures and form of control to sincerely enforce them.

This tells us that the substance and boundary of law-abiding life and all other problems related to its announcement and development, are in the end decisively dependent upon the contents and the format of legal regulations.

Therefore, to strengthen and further develop law-abiding life, we must substantially launch the work of enacting and completing all the codes and regulations in accordance with the demands of the characteristics of society and present development, based on the fundamental code of laws, the socialist constitution.

In order to strengthen socialist law-abiding life, the guidance functionaries of state and economic departments must be the model for the mass in abiding by the legal order of the state and the regulations of socialist life.

The beloved leader comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"The guidance functionaries of the state and economic departments must proceed with all the work in accordance with the demands of laws and regulations, and must become a model for the mass of people in observing the order of law and the regulations of socialist life." (Ibid, p 26)

Establishing a healthy viewpoint and opinion about the state laws, and sincerely observing and executing them, is not simply to follow the requirement of formality or to handle practical problems, but becomes a sublime political work of upholding the high authority and dignity of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song by any means, realizing the revolutionary ideology and plan of the great leader, and lessening the worries of the great leader. It is also a responsible work of realizing the opinion and demands of the mass of working people and thoroughly protecting their rights and interests.

Therefore, respecting socialist laws and voluntarily observing them is a holy duty of all the citizens.

Especially, considering the positions they hold in society, it becomes a very important and noble responsibility that the guidance functionaries of the state and economic departments respect the laws of the state and set an example in observing and enforcing them.

The guidance functionaries of the state and economic departments are the basic, core capacity of the party, and the commanding members in executing party policies. The guidance functionaries themselves are among the citizens who bear the responsibility to sincerely observe and enforce state laws, and they bear an additional responsibility to directly organize and administer law-abiding life in the field and post under their charge. At the present time, when the eagerness of the people is high in law observation and all the conditions and the system of law-abiding life are well provided, the problem is how the guidance functionaries are leading the mass in law-abiding life.

As in all the other works, the key to achieving the great result in strengthening socialist law-abiding life lies right here when the guidance functionaries have noble characteristics of respecting state laws, set an example and become a mirror for the mass in observing and enforcing them.

In this connection, guidance functionaries of the state and economic departments must more thoroughly establish the spirit of revolutionary law-abiding life throughout the whole society by organizing and proceeding with all the work in accordance with the demands of laws and regulations, and setting an example in observing the order of laws and regulations of social life.

One of the important methods of strengthening socialist law-abiding life is to lift the role of a Law-Abiding Life Guidance Committee.

The beloved leader comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"In strengthening socialist law-abiding life, it is extremely important to lift the role of the Law-Abiding Life Guidance Committee." (Ibid, p 26)

The struggle to strengthen socialist law-abiding life is a huge and complicated work of setting up an orderly legal order in the total social boundary, and also a very difficult work since it deeply deals with every detail of the social and private life of the people, and needs to be further developed constantly. Therefore, it can be smoothly administered only when this work is organized and unifiedly guided by a very strong organizational system which is directly in charge of the national power and its realization, making sure that all the members of society are included.

The Law-Abiding Life Guidance Committee at all levels provided creatively by the great leader is the strongest and the most superior form of state organization, which organizes, administers, guides and controls law-abiding life in a unified manner within the area under its charge.

The socialist Law-Abiding Life Guidance Committee is a national institution which holds a leading position in thoroughly setting up the legal order of the nation and establishing the revolutionary law-abiding spirit in the entire society. In other words, the Law-Abiding Life Guidance Committee carries out the function and role as a sovereignty institution in the areas of works related to law-abiding life.

The sovereignty of the people represents a complete power which embodied the opinions of the working people most intensively. The sovereignty function of the people representative system is a mother function of all the national functions. It reaches out to all the departments, worksites, citizens within its jurisdiction, and holds a superior and leading position compared to other functions of national power, such as the executive power or judicial power.

As in the case of law-abiding life, the activities to manage, operate, guide and control the works in a unified manner covering all the members in the areas under its charge can only be performed by the institution which carries out the function of sovereignty.

The Law-Abiding Life Guidance Committee is one of the outstanding organizations in the department system, and its basic responsibility is to command, guide, and control law-abiding life in general within its jurisdiction under the unique leadership of the president of the republic. The command, guidance and control activities of the Law-Abiding Life Guidance Committee regarding law-abiding life is itself an expression of the realization of the sovereignty function and the most important chain in the exercise of sovereignty.

This is why lifting the role of the Law-Abiding Life Guidance Committee is extremely significant in strengthening socialist law-abiding life.

Among the activities of the Law-Abiding Life Guidance Committee, the most important is the indoctrination work of law-abiding spirit.

The beloved leader comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"The socialist Law-Abiding Life Guidance Committee must strengthen the indoctrination of the law-abiding spirit among the guidance functionaries of the state and economic departments." (Ibid, p 26)

Vigorously launching out the indoctrination of the law-abiding spirit among the guidance functionaries and workers of the state and economic departments is the most important component of the activities of the sovereignty of the Law-Abiding Life Guidance Committee.

In a socialist society where the working masses are the owners of laws and also are directly in charge of their execution, the basic method of strengthening law-abiding life must be to raise the political zeal of the functionaries and the workers, and to call for their voluntary law-abiding spirit. Only when the indoctrination of the law-abiding spirit is strengthened, can we uproot all kinds of wrong attitudes and viewpoints about the laws of the state and the law-abiding life, and elevate the law-abiding spirit and eventually encourage all the workers to abide by the laws of the state voluntarily and with sincerity. In addition, only on the foundation of strengthening the indoctrination of the law-abiding spirit, can we vastly launch out the mass struggle against the law-breaking elements, progress with the intensive legal struggle, and more effectively carry out the national and social control over the law-abiding life eventually.

Therefore, the Law-Abiding Life Guidance Committee must extensively explain the rules and regulations of the nation inducing the socialist constitution and decisively lift the law-abiding spirit of the functionaries and the workers.

The next most important thing in elevating the role of the Law-Abiding Life Guidance Committee is to strengthen the work of supervision and control.

The beloved leader comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"The socialist Law-Abiding Life Guidance Committee must strongly fight against the law-breaking phenomena." (Ibid, p 27)

As one of the important functions of the proletariat dictatorship of people's government, legal control exerts an effective influence in overcoming the law-breaking phenomena which are the manifestation of stale ideological leftovers. The supervision and control of the Law-Abiding Life Guidance Committee prevents beforehand any possible illegal elements from growing

and expanding, and enables us to set up an appropriate remedial action by controlling the law-breaking phenomena at the right time. Only by strengthening legal controls together with the indoctrination of the law-abiding spirit, can we upgrade the dignity of the regulations of the nation and establish a strong social atmosphere of strictly abiding by the legal order.

In strengthening the control of the law-abiding life, it is important to strengthen the routine and systematic inspection and supervision work and strictly and legally govern whoever infringes upon the interest of people and violates the regulations.

Especially, we must never allow double standards.

As the great leader has taught us, our law is made by the people according to their will, and made to be observed by everybody without exception. Therefore, the law must be applied to all the functionaries in the same manner, and nobody has the privilege of violating or breaking the law without being responsible for it.

The Law-Abiding Life Guidance Committee must accurately analyze and evaluate any existing illegal phenomena in terms of its political and legal aspects, and exercise appropriate legal sanctions based on the analysis, regardless of who the violator is. By doing so, we must thoroughly establish the revolutionary spirit throughout the society and solidly and legally protect and safeguard the interests of the mass of people.

The original theory of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song as to how to strengthen the socialist law-abiding life displays its great vitality in the practice of our revolution through its feasibility, and its revolutionary and scientific characteristics.

All the functionaries and workers must more highly enhance the superiority of the socialist system of our country, and vigorously expedite the grand task of turning the whole society to chuche ideology, by deeply understanding the essence and substance of the original theory of the great leader and more thoroughly carrying them out.

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PARTY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES FOREIGNERS' GREETINGS ON ANNIVERSARY

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 22 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, September 22 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a personal letter and messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A personal letter came to him from Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Messages of greetings came from Manuel Pinto da Costa, general secretary of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; D. Burrenchobay, acting governor-general of Mauritius; John Michael Geoffray Marningham Adams, prime minister of Barbados; Hafez al-Assad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Anton Buttigieg, president of the Republic of Malta; Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta; Birendra bir Bikram Shah Deva, king of Nepal; Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, shahanshah of Iran; Tuanku Yahya Petra Ibni Al Marhum Sultan Ibrahim, king of Malaysia; Kristjan Eldjarn, president of the Republic of Iceland; Carl Gustaf, king of Sweden; Bokassa The First, emperor of Central Africa; Rudolf Kirchsclaeger, president of the Republic of Austria; Yassir Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces; Olav The Fifth, king of Norway; Houari Boumedenne, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and president of its Council of Revolution; and Elias Sarkis, president of the Republic of Lebanon.

The letter and messages extended warm congratulations to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK and sincerely wished him good health and a long life and happiness. They also wished the Korean people continued progress and prosperity.

PARTY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR JULY 1978

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during July 1978:

4 Jul 78 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Make Good Preparations Now for Next Year's Farming": Reviews Kim Il-song's instructions in regard to getting a head start on preparing for next year's planting season; reminds agricultural workers that farming methods must be adapted to conform with climatic changes and technological advances, and underlines the good results achieved in the use of seedling beds this year; singles out the Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm as a model of good farming preparation which allowed the earlier than usual planting of rice; stresses that the most important element in accelerating preparations for the next season is a thorough understanding on the part of functionaries of the significance of preparatory, planning and organizational work; instructs functionaries to make sure that adequate supplies of humus soil and vinyl tents are on hand before the start of seeding next year; instructs other sectors of the economy which support farming to guarantee adequate production of machinery and fertilizer, and emphasizes the importance of securing additional sources of water for irrigation [Text published in JPRS 71435 TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA, No 600, 11 July 1978 pages 67-70: "NODONG SINMUN Exhorts Early Farming Preparations"].

5 Jul 78 p 1 lower left: "Let Us Mark an Overall High Production Upsurge by Vigorously Fanning the Flames of Technical Innovation": Stresses that enthusiasm alone will not suffice in attaining high production efficiency, and that such enthusiasm must be coupled with modern technology; notes that only through technical innovation can labor and production be increased to the level necessary to support the priority being given to the extractive and power industries during the 100-day battle; emphasizes that this can be done only if economic guidance functionaries have a "correct" perception of the technical innovation movement--that is, they should not become so engrossed with production that they neglect the technical development necessary to increase that production; instructs plants and enterprises to assign more than one technical innovation task to each individual, and to make it understood that such assignments are legal tasks that must be implemented; underlines the importance of enhancing the role

of scientists and technicians and strengthening cooperation between them is vital in successfully carrying out the technical innovation movement; instructs such scientists and technicians to closely study and master their specialties and to be sensitive to scientific-technological developmental trends [Text published in JPRS 71435 TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA, No 600, 11 July 1978 pages 60-63: "NODONG SINMUN Stresses Technical Innovation Movement"].

6 Jul 78 p 1 bottom with border: "Let Us Wave High the Banner of Self-Reliance on All Battlefields": Pinpoints the underlying current of revolution and construction in the nation as that of self-reliance; points out that today the nation has the political, moral and material foundations necessary for the fulfillment of any task, and all that is needed is for the people to demonstrate a spirit of self-reliance equivalent to that of their revolutionary forefathers; equates party loyalty to the determination to carry out to the end any revolutionary mission assigned to a worker, and notes that the true test of this loyalty is to be found in the successful carrying out of the 100-day battle in plants and enterprises; calls upon party organizations to instill chuche ideology in workers, and instructs party cells in particular to support functionaries through increased militancy and organizational political work; equates the spirit of self-reliance as the determination to not complain about the conditions and to infallibly carry out party policy; cautions against self-satisfaction, indolence and idleness on the part of party members and workers [Text published in JPRS 71492 TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA, No 603, 18 July 1978 pages 19-24: "DPRK Daily Urges Self-Reliance in Economic Striving"].

7 Jul 78 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Operate All Equipment and Machinery at Full Capacity to Attain Victory in the '100-Day Battle'": Singles out the effective use of existing equipment and machinery as a basic requirement for fulfilling the production goals set for the first year of the 7-year plan; notes that efficiency is the catchword for the 100-day battle, and that only through maximum use of machinery can the battle be won; reminds party members and workers of all sectors of the economy, particularly those in the fields of power generation, mining and transportation, to take proper steps to guarantee full utilization of their equipment; instructs functionaries and workers to couple machinery use time with appropriate inspection and maintenance; notes that efficient use of equipment means nothing if raw materials for production are not on hand, and thus instructs functionaries of the material supply sector to step up their efforts to guarantee the timely delivery of necessary raw materials to transportation points; instructs party functionaries and three revolutions team members to do their part by mingling with workers and reinforcing their understanding of proper equipment maintenance [Text published in JPRS 71492 TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA, No 603, 18 July 1978 pages 11-14: "DPRK Daily Urges Full Use of Industrial Base"].

8 Jul 78 p 1 upper right: "Let Us More Vigorously Push Ahead With Socialist Education Work": Underlines the importance of further building upon the educational foundation laid by the 11-year compulsory education system in producing people capable of mastering the technology associated with increased modernization of the nation; emphasizes that the blueprint for continued improvement in the education sector is contained in Kim Il-song's "Thesis on Socialist Education," and that only through thorough implementation of the thesis can education be enhanced; points out that kindergartens should place emphasis on indoctrination in revolutionary ideology and morality, that all educational organizations should turn out revolutionary communists who possess scientific expertise, and that teachers' colleges should be upgraded both in terms of the quality of their students and the indoctrination level of their instructors; instructs colleges to upgrade their curriculums in such fields as machine engineering, electronics engineering, agribiology and food technology; notes the importance of on-the-job training through plant colleges, and instructs that such programs be better organized [Text published in JPRS 71492 TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA, No 603, 18 July 1978 pages 15-18: "DPRK Daily Calls for Improved Education"]].

10 Jul 78 p 1 top with border: "Let Us Further Enhance the Militancy of Party Cells": Underlines the central role played by party cells in successfully carrying out the second 7-year plan; notes that the cells are like roots--only when they are active and vigorous can the party thrive; admits that, while party cells have performed their function well in the past, they must step up their activities if the strains occasioned by development during the new economic plan are to be overcome; points out that party life does not exist apart from the cells, and that as a result only through strengthening the militancy of the cells can the workers' resolve to increase production be stimulated; equates the quality of party cell work with how well economic work is carried out; reminds cell secretaries that they should not be slaves to formalities, but should rather be sufficiently creative in carrying out organizational and political work to get the job done; cautions party cell secretaries against creating a business-like atmosphere within their cells, and points out that the ultimate objective of the cell is to nurture the growth of people through education; instructs functionaries of higher party organizations not to stand apart from the cell, but rather to make it a point to meet with cell secretaries and endeavor to raise their political and ideological standards and capacity to work [Text published in JPRS 71492 TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA, No 603, 18 July 1978 pages 5-10: "NODONG SINMUN Focuses On Strengthening Party Cells"]].

11 Jul 78 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Attain the Objectives of the '100-Day Battle by Planning and Organizing Material Supply Work": Reminds functionaries of all economic sectors that the work of fulfilling the goals of the 100-day battle cannot proceed at an adequate pace if the raw materials for production don't get to the producers in a timely and efficient manner; notes that material supply plans must mesh with the overall production plan for the 100-day battle, and that it is up to functionaries

of the material supply sector to have a good feel for calculating increased demands for all major and minor materials; emphasizes that these functionaries must abide strictly by existing rules and regulations governing material supply, and that they must overcome even the slightest "selfish tendency"; instructs material supply sector and economic guidance functionaries to see to it that the average rate of material consumption is reduced during the production process, and to exercise sufficient guidance and control to prevent unnecessary waste [Text published in JPRS 71518 TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA, No 604, 21 July 1978 pages 10-13: "DPRK Daily on Material Supply Work"].

12 Jul 78 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Further Improve and Strengthen the Marketing of Foodstuffs": Points out that, since food is the most important element in maintaining the people's livelihood, improvements in the marketing of food are essential if that livelihood is to be upgraded; notes that the nation's industrial and agricultural workers are provided with a solid diet practically free of charge, but emphasizes that a higher standard of living carries with it the expectation of a greater variety of foodstuffs throughout the year; reports that, while progress has been made in increasing the availability of various foodstuffs through the establishment of specialized local processing plants, such localized production is not sufficient to meet demand and consequently commercial organizations themselves must begin processing food items such as pickles, seasonings, canned fruits and soft drinks; instructs commercial organizations to implement new marketing programs such as selling foodstuffs directly to the consumers and making them available at times of peak demand [Text published in JPRS 71518 TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA, No 604, 21 July 1978 pages 14-17: "DPRK Daily on Improving and Strengthening Food Supply"].

13 Jul 78 p 1 top: "Let Us Unerringly Carry Out the Objectives of the '100-Day Battle' With the Revolutionary Spirit of Chollima": Points out that, as the days wind down toward completion of the 100-day battle, every hour of every day becomes more valuable in fulfilling the battle's objectives; reminds party members and workers that the revolutionary spirit of Chollima will provide them with the spiritual motivation necessary to overcome the most difficult task in fulfilling these goals; instructs every production unit, from plant down to individual worker, to thoroughly establish this strong revolutionary spirit; notes that guidance functionaries of all sectors including extractive, power, machine and light industry have a particularly critical role to play in maintaining the spirit of the workers, and instructs them to improve the administration of organizational work; instructs all party members and workers to take to heart the letter of the party central committee, and reminds functionaries to strictly apply the precepts of the Tae'an work system; underlines the importance of technical innovations in fulfilling the goals of the 100-day battle; advises all production units to view each day as an integral stage in the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions; notes that incorporation of the speed battle as a part of chollima in carrying out the 100-day battle is a glorious and responsible task assigned to party members, workers and all the people by Kim Il-song.

17 Jul 78 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Direct Our Efforts Toward Development of the Machine Industry--the Heart of Industry": Points out that the degree of success to be attained in carrying out the new 7-year plan will depend in great part on how rapidly the machine industry sector is developed and on how well this sector performs its job; notes that the machine revolution is identical to the technical revolution, and that the one cannot take place without the other; instructs machine industry functionaries and workers to guarantee the timely manufacture of the plant equipment needed in the construction of factories and enterprises throughout the nation, and singles out the extractive industry as particularly in need of the heavy trucks, excavators, bulldozers and compressors produced by the machine industry sector; emphasizes that one of the most important steps to be taken in beefing up the machine industry is the early completion of the Tae'an Heavy Machinery Plant; underlines the key supportive role of the nation's iron and steel works in making possible the rapid development of the machine industry, and instructs workers in these industries to strictly fulfill the contracted quantities of iron and steel for machine building.

18 Jul 78 p 1 bottom: "Nepalese Visitors Arriving With A Feeling of Goodwill": Welcomes the arrival on 18 July of Prince Gyanendra and Prince Khirendra of Nepal in Pyongyang for a visit; reviews the Nepalese people's struggle against imperialism, and notes that the visit will serve to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation of Asian peoples; congratulates the people of Nepal on their successes in independent national development under the leadership of King Birendra; emphasizes that the people of Korea and Nepal share common bonds stemming from their anti-imperialist past and their present support for national independence and the nonaligned movement; expresses hope for continued advances in the friendly and cooperative relations between the two nations [Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 139, 19 July 1978 page 6: "NODONG SINMUN Welcomes Visit"].

20 Jul 78 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Further Develop and Strengthen Labor Administration Work": Points out that labor is an indispensable part of the production process, and emphasizes that improving the administration of labor is essential if the demands of the Socialist Labor Law are to be met; stresses that how well and how rapidly socialist economic construction advances is ultimately a function of how well the labor force is organized and utilized; reminds labor administration functionaries that first in priority in strengthening and improving their work is the nurturing of a communist attitude toward work among workers; also points out the absolute necessity for providing each worker with work plans for each production period--day, month and quarter--so that the individual has a clear picture of where he stands in the overall production scheme; reiterates the importance of all economic guidance functionaries and workers to develop the maximum amount of technical expertise possible so as to improve labor efficiency and productivity; singles out party members and three revolutions teams as being particularly important vehicles for demonstrating the correct communist attitude toward work to the working masses.

25 Jul 78 p 1 lower right: "Let Us Unerringly Fulfill the Tasks of the '100-Day Battle' With the Speed Battle Orientation Toward Work": Instructs the working class and agricultural workers to intensify their struggle to fulfill the objectives of the 100-day battle prior to the nation's 30th anniversary by demonstrating the attitude toward work associated with the speed battle; emphasizes that the speed battle methodology must be applied in all high-priority industrial sectors including mining, power, machine building and transportation, as well as in agricultural production; points out that the role and responsibility of guidance functionaries must be strengthened if the goals of the 100-day battle--goals that embody the demands of the speed battle--are to be attained; reminds the nation's workers that they must hold high the revolutionary slogan "Production, study and daily life--all in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrilla," come to a full understanding of the tasks laid out in the party central committee's letter to all party members, and endeavor to demonstrate increased loyalty to Kim Il-song in carrying out the tasks assigned to them; instructs party functionaries to strengthen the role of labor organizations, and, by cultivating the revolutionary spirit of Paektu, chollima and the speed battle at each and every work site through increased political propaganda and economic agitation, to decisively accelerate fulfillment of the goals of the 100-day battle.

27 Jul 78 p 1 center: "Our People Will Check and Frustrate the U.S. Imperialists' Schemes for Split and War, and Will Certainly Attain the Reunification of the Fatherland": Marks the 25th anniversary of the end of the Korean War, emphasizing that the people are just as firmly resolved to attain reunification as they were 25 years ago; extends thanks to Kim Il-song for the leadership which brought about victory in the war, and notes that it has been his guidance that has brought the country to where it is now; reviews the government's proposals for peace extended down through the years including the withdrawal of foreign troops, ending the arms race, reduction of troops, negotiations and interchange between the North and South; berates U.S. policy toward the Korean question since the end of the war, particularly as concerns the presence of American troops in South Korea, support for the Pak regime, and the stockpiling of nuclear weapons in the South; reiterates the demand for complete U.S. withdrawal from South Korea as a prerequisite for a "peaceful" solution to the Korean issue; calls upon all patriots, whether in the north or south, to wage a unified struggle for peace and reunification [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 146, 28 July 1978 pages D2-5: "NODONG SINMUN 26 [sic] July Editorial"].

28 Jul 78 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Bring About A New Upsurge in Local Industrial Development": Notes that attaining increased consumer goods production, particularly through vigorous development of light industry in general and especially local industry, is a key task of the times; emphasizes that the parallel development of large-scale centralized industries and small and medium-sized local industries is an integral part of the party's master plan for fulfilling the objectives of the new

prospective plan; stresses that rapid development of local industry will serve to strengthen the bond between industry and agriculture, and will facilitate the elimination of differences between urban and rural economies; notes that the most important facet involved in developing local industry is for each and every worker to carry out his individual tasks with a sense of party, of working class and of the people as a whole; reviews the importance of upgrading the overall level of technical expertise among workers in facilitating rapid local industrial development; calls upon party members and three revolutions teams to greatly step up their organizational and political activities in order to fully mobilize the reserve strength and capabilities of the rural areas.

31 Jul 78 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Thoroughly Implement the Policy Line Calling for Electrification of All the Nation's Railroads": Notes that "speed battle youth shock brigades" and electrified rail line construction workers throughout the country are achieving brilliant successes in rail electrification projects; emphasizes that rail electrification is one of the most important tasks confronting the rail transportation sector today; stresses that an intense effort is underway to fulfill this year's rail electrification plan 1 month ahead of schedule, and thus to get well under way toward the 1.7-fold increase in rail transportation called for in the new 7-year plan; notes that the most important step to be taken in fulfilling plans for total rail electrification will be to make sure that economic organizational work matches the demonstrated zeal of the construction workers; singles out the efforts of "speed battle youth shock brigades" and electrification construction workers to complete electrification of the Kilju-Hyesan line during the period of the 100-day battle, and notes the impact of the Paektu, chollima and speed battle spirit on their work; points out the particular importance of increasing rolling stock production at facilities such as the Kim Chong-t'ae Electric Locomotive Plant and the 4 June Rolling Stock Plant.

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CSO: 4208

PARTY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

KIM IL-SONG PHOTOS APPEARING IN 'NODONG SINMUN,' JULY 1978

[Editorial Report] The following news event-related photographs of Kim Il-song appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during the month of July 1978:

3 Jul 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative photo with members of the Pyongyang Student's Art Troupe [on 2 July, celebrating the troupe's successful tour of Japan]"

3 Jul 78 p 2 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited the Sochang Seafood Store on Chollima Street in Pyongyang [on 2 July] to check the supply of fish products and preserved side dishes, and provided concrete instructions on how to improve seafood supply work"

3 Jul 78 p 2 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited the Sochang Fruit and Vegetable Store on Chollima Street in Pyongyang [on 2 July] and expressed satisfaction with the abundance of various kinds of fruits and vegetables and their adequate supply to the residents of Pongsa District"

21 Jul 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative photo with Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah and Prince Dharendra Bir Bikram Shah of the Kingdom of Nepal after receiving them [on 20 July]"

22 Jul 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative photo with the directors and artists of the Romanian 'Cununa Carpatilor' Folk Art Troupe after receiving them [on 21 July]"

29 Jul 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song [on 28 July] received the delegation of the Ministry of Light Industry and Housing of the Democratic Republic of Malagasy"

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CSO: 4208

PARTY AND GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

VARIOUS FOREIGN DELEGATIONS DEPART DPRK FOLLOWING ANNIVERSARY

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 20 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Sep, (KCNA)--The delegation of the Progressist Socialist Party of Lebanon headed by Farid Gebrane, vice-president of the Progressist Socialist Party of Lebanon, member of Parliament and president of the Lebanese Committee for the Reunification of Korea, the Party and Government Delegation of Central Africa headed by Joaquim da Silva Nzengue, state minister of the palace in charge of the organization of the party of the Central African Empire, and the delegation of the Communist Party of Belgium headed by Maurice Magis, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium, which had attended the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea left Pyongyang by air on 19 September.

The delegations were sent off at the airport by Comrade Kim Yong-nam and personages concerned.

Abendoh Hubert, ambassador of the Central African Empire to our country, was also present at the airport.

CSO: 4220

PARTY AND GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

MALAGASY VANGUARD OF REVOLUTION VISIT PANMUNJOM, KAESONG

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 20 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Kaesong, 19 Sep, (KCNA)--The delegation of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution headed by Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, member of the Political Bureau of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and chairman of the People's National Assembly, on 19 September visited Kaesong and Panmunjom.

The guests were accompanied by Paek Hak-nim, Chong Yong-taek, Yi Hwa-son and other personages concerned.

At Panmunjom, the guests saw with deep interest the room where the armistice talks were held, the room where the armistice agreement was signed and the conference room of the Military Armistice Commission.

The Kaesong Municipal Committee of the Workers Party of Korea arranged a banquet on the same day in honor of the delegation of the Malagasy vanguard of revolution.

Speaking first at the banquet Chang In-sok, chief secretary of the Kaesong Municipal Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, said that the friendly relations between the two peoples are priceless and solid because they were personally initiated and nursed by the Great Leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the outstanding leader of the Malagasy people His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka.

We will make every effort to further develop these friendly relations, he said.

Head of the delegation Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka spoke next.

Referring to the successes of the Korean people in socialist construction, he stressed that great victories and successes could be gained in the socialist construction of Korea because there is the brilliant and wise leadership of respected President Kim Il-song and the active mobilization of the masses by the Workers Party of Korea.

Expressing support to the policies advanced by respected President Kim Il-song in his report at the central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he strongly demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th United Nations General Assembly.

The attendants toasted the friendship and solidarity between the parties and peoples of Korea and Madagascar, the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of respected His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4220

ECONOMY

SOVIET INFLUENCE IN THE NAJIN PORT AREA DISCUSSED

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 49, Jul 78 pp 19-22

[Article: "The Soviet Union Advances Into North Hamgyong Province--The State of Najin Port"]

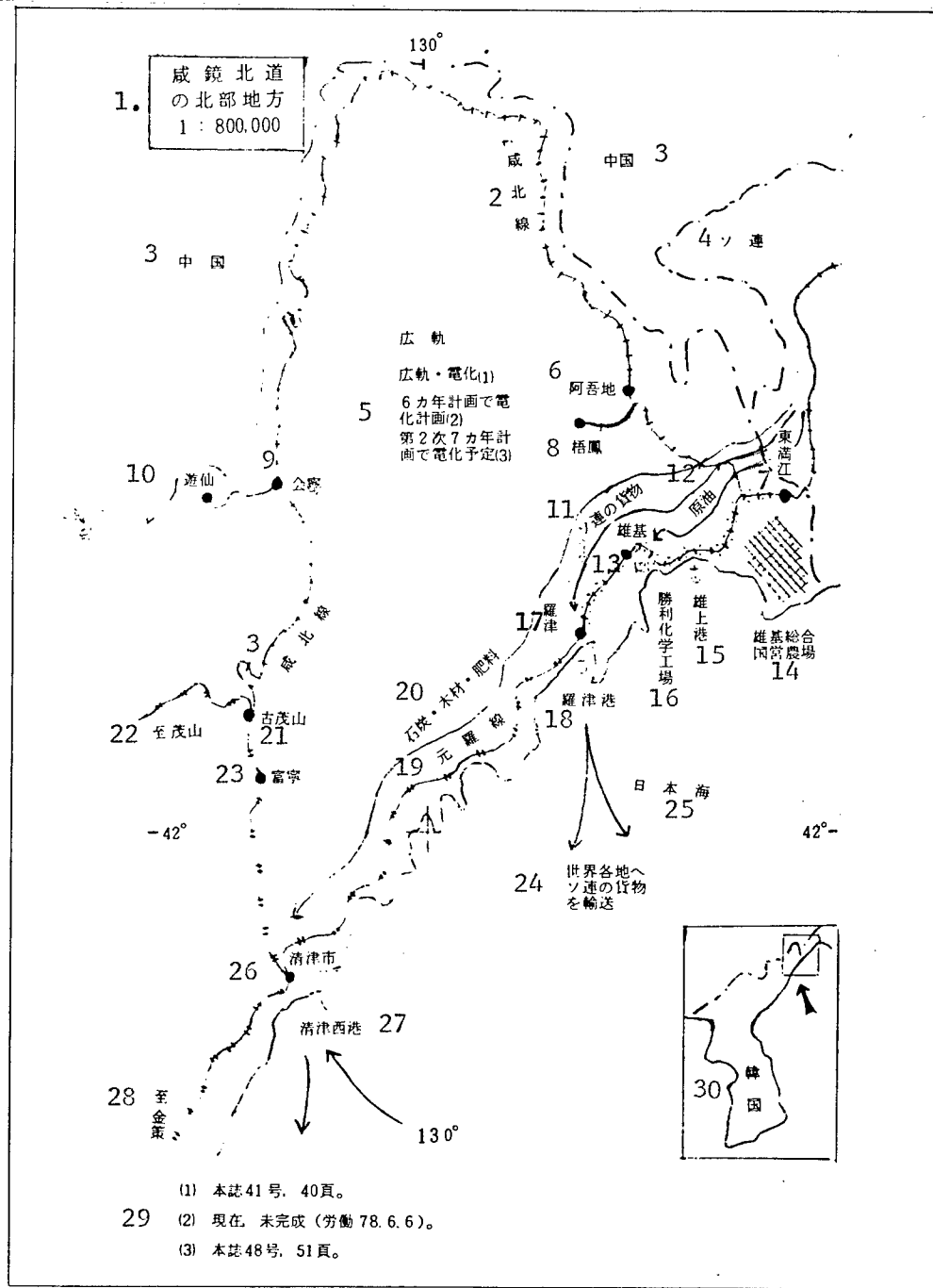
[Text] Until now North Korea has never revealed anything in newspaper reporting about the Najin port, which is near the North Korea-Soviet border. In regard to North Korea's five international ports, there have been reports in the press about the conditions and even pictures of these ports have been published. But because there has been no word about the Najin port, the West knew only that it is North Korea's important military port.

According to Ms Varnamova [phonetic] of the International Transportation Control Bureau of the Soviet Transportation Ministry [sic] in a recent conversation, "The Soviet railroad employees are transporting Soviet coal, petroleum products, wood and chemical fertilizer to the Tumengang Station, which is a Soviet-North Korea border station. Also, North Korean railroad employees are transporting Soviet goods entering the Tumengang Station to the Najin Port, and from this port goods are transported to various nations in the world." (Moscow Radio, 11 May 1977) In addition, it was revealed in PROBLEMS OF THE FAR EAST, (Dec 1977) that there are interchanges between "(the Soviet) workers of the coastal region and [those of] the North Hamgyong Province in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

One may say that this conversation reveals that besides North Korea's five international trading ports--Nampo, Haeju, Wonsan, Hungnam, and Chongjin--the Najin port is already functioning as a port handling international goods and that it is being used almost exclusively by the Soviet Union as its ice-free port in the Far East. It appears that this is the reason for North Korea's reluctance in talking about the Najin port. Since prewar days, the Najin port has been known as a fine, natural harbor on the east coast of North Korea, and it can be said that it is natural for the Soviet Union to take an interest in this port. It appears that as the Soviet Far East is developed and railroad is fully serviced, the Soviet Union intends to transport Far Eastern goods directly from a port in the Far East to East Asia.¹ In order to do this, the Soviet Union appears to be in a hurry to build basic services in the northern part of North Hamgyong Province "by not only

giving construction aid to increase passage capacity of the Tumengang station, but also assisting in the expansion works of the Najin port." (Moscow Radio, 11 May 1977)

North Hamgyong Province



[Key on following page]

Key:

1. Northern part of North Hamgyong Province
2. North Hamgyong Line
3. PRC
4. USSR
5. Broad gauge/Electrification (1)
Electrification Planned in the 6-year Plan (2)
Electrification Scheduled in the Second 7-year Plan (3)
6. Aoji
7. Tumen River
8. Obong
9. Hoeryong
10. Yuson
11. Soviet goods
12. Crude petroleum
13. Unggi
14. Unggi Consolidated State Farm
15. Ungsang Port
16. Sungni Chemical Factory
17. Najin
18. Najin Port
19. Wonsan-Najin Line
20. Coal, wood, fertilizer
21. Komusan
22. To Musan
23. Puryong
24. Ship Soviet goods to all over the world
25. Sea of Japan
26. Chongjin
27. Chongjin's Western Port
28. To Kim Chaek
29. (1) KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, No 4, p 40
(2) Currently incomplete (NODONG SINMUN, 6 Jun 78)
(3) KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, No 49, p 51
30. South Korea

Not only is the Soviet Union making considerable inroads into this area's railroads and harbors, but in other areas as well. For instance, the Sungni Chemical Factory (oil refinery), which was built in Unggi [north] of the Najin port, was also constructed through Soviet aid. Such things as butter, cheese, milk and vegetables, which are produced throughout farms in the Unggi County (Unggi Consolidated State Farm), are all shipped to the Soviet Union. (see KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, No 18, p 110)

The above information indicates that the area north of Chongjin, the entire Najin area in particular, has been drawn into the Soviet economic sphere, and it is perhaps appropriate to view this as an indication that the Soviet Union is even controlling these areas politically (e.g. something close to leasing of the Najin port).

FOOTNOTES

1. NOTE: In 1974 the construction of BAM (Baikal-Amur line), the so-called second trans-Siberian railroad, was started. The line terminates at the Sovetskaya Gavani port. With regard to the construction of BAM and the use of the Chongjin port, the following was expected: "At present, the Far East maritime ships are commissioned on seven regular international service lines. The outlook of economic development of the Far East and the coastal regions will probably be determined especially during the coming third 5-year plan under the influence of rapid economic development of Siberia and expanded exports and imports between the Soviet Union and the countries along the Pacific coast. The national economy, as well as the volume of cargo transport, will probably increase further. Also, there is a big possibility that the Soviet Union will continue to offer its ships for freight traffic headed for Southeast Asia and countries along the west coast of the American continent. In 1976 the volume of cargo transport to foreign nations showed an increase of 10 percent. The maritime traffic in the Far East had a 118 percent increase in foreign exchange from goods sold during the 9th Five-year Plan. Even into the 10th 5-year Plan, the scale and the fruits of the coastal region's foreign trade relationships continue to grow." (PROBLEMS OF THE FAR EAST, March 1978)

CSO: 4105

ECONOMY

MOSCOW WEEKLY HAILS DPRK DEVELOPMENT, USSR AID

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 37, signed to press 4 Sep 78
p 2 LD

[Article by V. Kondratyev: "Socialist Building in the DPRK']

[Text] The working people of the DPRK celebrate on 9 September their great national festival--the 30th anniversary of the formation of the worker-peasant state. The birth of the DPRK was the logical result of the selfless struggle of the Korean people against the Japanese colonialists, for their national liberation and for the independent development of the country. The concluding stage of that struggle was made possible by the Soviet Army's rout of the Japanese occupation forces in Korea in August 1945. The liberation of Korea by the Soviet Army opened up before the Korean people the path toward building a new and free life.

Over the years that have elapsed, the DPRK, under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party [KWP], has achieved major successes in building socialism and strengthening its material-technical base and in enhancing the well-being of the people. The DPRK today is an industrial state with a developed socialist agriculture.

Achievements and Prospects

During the years of people's power, the electric power industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the coal, mining, and chemical industries, machine building and metal working, and the production of construction materials have been greatly developed in the republic. Measures have been implemented in recent years for the accelerated development of the food and flavoring, fish, textile, footwear and other sectors of light industry. According to official DPRK data, as much industrial production is turned out in the republic in 5 days now as in the whole of 1944, when the highest level of industrial production was achieved in the entire period of Japanese colonial domination.

Agriculture has been developed considerably. Thanks to widespread irrigation construction, the improvement of the standard of equipment and chemicalization of agriculture, the rural workers have, in recent years, been gathering high and stable harvests of rice and corn. According to official DPRK data, grain production is now over four times greater than the 1946 level. Horticulture, vegetable growing and the rearing of silkworms are also developing in the DPRK. In recent years, efforts have been made to develop poultry raising on an industrial basis.

The material well-being and cultural standard of the country's working people are being enhanced. The KWP attaches special significance to the growth of the public consumption funds, which finance measures in education, public health, social welfare, culture and municipal amenities.

The building of socialism in the DPRK is being pursued under difficult conditions. In the first years following the liberation, the DPRK's working people had to overcome numerous difficulties caused by the extreme backwardness and abnormal one-sidedness of the economy inherited from the Japanese colonialists, and also caused by the consequences of the division of Korea and the termination, by the U.S. occupation authorities, of the traditional economic links between the north and the south. The republic's economy sustained tremendous damage during the bloody and devastating war of 1950-1953, unleashed by the anti-popular South Korean regime of Syngman Rhee and his patrons from across the ocean. Today the facts indicate that the United States does not intend to fulfill its promise to withdraw its ground forces from the south of the Korean Peninsula. The United States is planning to further strengthen the South Korean Armed Forces and to grant further military aid to South Korea, and it is increasing tension in this part of the world. The progressive world public supports the struggle of the Korean people for the independent peaceful unification of the homeland on a democratic basis. In the Soviet Union, the DPRK has a reliable friend that is giving it fundamental support on the question of reunification.

The working people of Socialist Korea are confidently traveling the path of building socialism and with each passing year are achieving increasingly major successes in the development of the economy.

The KWP has established great and complex tasks in the Second 7-Year Plan for the development of the DPRK's national economy (1978-1984). During this period, it plans to raise considerably the overall technical standard of the national economy, to qualitatively strengthen the energy, fuel and raw-material reserves for industry, transportation and communications, and to achieve a further increase in light industry and agriculture. Judging from DPRK press reports, the Second 7-Year Plan is off to a good start. Competition is being mounted on an increasingly broad scale for the practical implementation of the tasks established by the KWP. A 100-day labor effort to mark the 30th anniversary of the DPRK is now drawing to a successful close.

Mutually Advantageous Cooperation

At all stages of the building of socialism and of the struggle for the restoration of Korea's national unity, the DPRK has enjoyed the internationalist support of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries.

An important role in the development of relations between the two countries has been played by the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK, signed in Moscow on 17 March 1949. Under that agreement, the contracting parties agreed to develop and strengthen trading links in every way, based on the principles of equality and mutual advantage, to grant each other most favored nation status in trade and shipping, to exchange experience in industrial and agricultural production, and to strengthen links in culture, science and art. The Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty between the USSR and the DPRK, signed on 6 July 1961, was a logical continuation and consolidation of the traditional relations between our peoples.

The intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical questions, which was instituted in October 1967, is performing useful work in the development of economic relations between the USSR and the DPRK. It draws up recommendations for the expansion and improvement of mutually advantageous cooperation, coordinates the activity of national economic organizations engaged in the implementation of this cooperation, and monitors the progress of the fulfillment of mutual commitments.

The economic links between the Soviet Union and the DPRK are being constantly improved. They are helping both countries to solve important national economic tasks more successfully. The Soviet Union is participating in the realization of a number of major projects in the DPRK, some on credit. The DPRK purchases a considerable proportion of the machinery and equipment that it needs from the Soviet Union. The USSR plays an extremely appreciable role in deliveries of certain important types of raw materials and fuel for the DPRK. The DPRK, in turn, supplies the Soviet Union with goods that our national economy needs, such as rolled ferrous metals, nonferrous metals, cement, construction materials and other products.

More and more ships flying the Soviet flag are visiting DPRK ports to deliver and pick up foreign trade cargoes. But the bulk of foreign trade freight shipments still go by rail. In recent years, the throughput of the Khasan and Tumangang border railroad stations has been expanded. These stations serve as a base for the transfer to Soviet ships of international transit cargoes coming by railroad from the USSR. Moreover, the Soviet Union has provided technical assistance in equipping the Korean port of Najin. An additional railroad spur has been laid to that port.

The scale of the DPRK's international links, which has increased in recent years, and the resulting increase in the flow of freight and passengers have created the need to broaden cooperation in air transport. In April this year, a nonstop air link was added to the Moscow-Pyongyang route, which is now served by comfortable IL-62 aircraft. Steps are being taken to improve the service on the supplementary international air route between Khabarovsk and Pyongyang, which was opened in 1974.

Mutually advantageous cooperation in providing timber from the Soviet Far East for the DPRK national economy, using Korean manpower, has been developed on a wide scale. Part of the timber is dispatched to the DPRK and part goes to the Soviet Union in payment for the use of Soviet equipment and railcars for the transportation of the timber to the DPRK. In March 1977, a new long-term timber agreement was signed, taking into account the accumulated experience of cooperation.

Scientific and technical cooperation plays an important part in the system of Soviet-Korean economic relations. The USSR and the DPRK exchange diverse technical information and send specialists to each other's countries to gain experience and undergo training at the partner's enterprises. In only the last few years more than 3,000 DPRK experts have undergone production-technical training at very large enterprises in the USSR.

Fruitful cooperation and the exchange of experience and scientific achievements are extending to increasingly broad scientific areas. The range of scientific cooperation now extends from combined work in the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research at Dubna and cooperation in the observation of spacecraft, to comprehensive research for the fishing industry.

Guided by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the Soviet people are seeking to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with the DPRK in every way, according to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, which accords with the vital interests of our peoples and with the interests of peace and security in the Far East.

ECONOMY

NORTH KOREA PLANS TO EXPAND NAMPO PORT

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 49, Jul 78 pp 5-8

[Article: "President Kim Il-song's On-the-Spot Guidance to South Pyongan Province"]

[Excerpt] Reconstruction of the Nampo Port

North Korea has three international trading ports on the east coast--Chongjin, Hungnam and Wonsan--and two on the west coast--Nampo and Haeju.

Besides these three ports on the east coast, there are also ports such as Unggi, Kim Chaek, Simpo and Najin. The Chongjin port consists of a western port and eastern port; the western port is used mainly to ship goods to Europe and other regions, and the eastern port to ship goods (iron ore, general cargo and pig iron) to Japan. (JAPAN-NORTH KOREA TRADE, Dec 74) Also, the Najin port is used as a trading port in [North Korea's] trade with the Soviet Union. The Sinpo port is a fishing port; Unggi and Kim Chaek ports are cargo loading ports.

Compared to the east coast, which is blessed with many harbors, the west coast has shoaling beaches, and the rise and fall of the tide is extreme (the same condition exists in South Korea, and in Inchon the difference is 10 meters); for this reason it is not possible to build harbors, and thus there are only the Nampo and Haeju ports.

The Nampo port is situated in an advantageous area, being about 45 km from Pyongyang, 32 km upstream from the mouth of the Taedong River on the right bank and is representative of North Korea's west coast ports. The width of the river is approximately 1.6 km, the depth 9 to 21 meters. It was called Chinnampo during the era of Japanese rule.

In the second 7-year Plan, which was announced in December 1977, the expansion of this Nampo port was mentioned as a goal: ("In the field of water transport, coastal and river transport should be developed and shipment of foreign cargo aboard our ships should be extensively developed." For this purpose, "the Nampo port, Wonsan port, and other trading ports should be expanded...."--Yi Chong-ok's statement). In response to this, President

Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance at Nampo on 8 and 9 June and instructed that a major reconstruction of the Nampo port be undertaken.

President Kim gave the following reasons for the reconstruction of the Nampo port at the 10 June enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the Nampo City Committee, South Pyongan Province of the Korean Workers Party:

1. At present, the most important thing is to strengthen all phases of foreign trade;
2. Launching of many large cargo ships at the Nampo port is possible;
3. In view of its [geographical] location, Nampo is a vital port which should play a greater role in foreign trade than any other port on the east or west coast.

Around 1929 or 1930, ships larger than 10,000 tons were able to anchor at the Nampo port. On 31 August 1977, a 20,000-ton freighter, "Chongsan'gang,"¹ which had been built at the Nampo shipyard, was launched, filling [Kim's] second condition. We may assume that the specific reason for point No 3 is the use of Nampo as a base for North Korea's trade with China. This is because its location and its major sea route during the era of Japanese rule was Sinuiju, Talien, Tsingtao, Osaka-Kobe and Simonoseki-Moji.

For North Korea's trade with Western Europe and Japan, there is already Chongjin port, and for its trade with the Soviet Union, there is Najin port. Thus, with the expansion and full servicing of the Nampo port, North Korea's trading ports can cover just about the entire world.

Recently, as was reported, this fiscal year's barter transactions between North Korea and the PRC totaled \$430 million (MAINICHI SHINBUN 27 June)², so North Korea's expanded trade with the PRC necessitated a rapid expansion of the Nampo port, and for this reason President Kim Il-song made the on-the-spot guidance. As a precedent, there was the [expansion] of the Chongjin port. When the trade between North Korea and Japan reached a peak of \$360 million in 1974, President Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance at the Chongjin port (13-22 June) and a large reconstruction was carried out. So large was the reconstruction that it completely changed the appearance of the port. The following major reconstruction plans have also been made for the Nampo port:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Reconstruction Plan</u>	<u>Details</u>
Nampo Shipyard	Construction of 20,000-ton freighters	To be completed within several years

1. In North Korea, the total of cargo load and the ship weight is called "____ ton class"
2. Japan-North Korea trade for 1977 was \$190 million

Nampo Shipyard (Cont.)	Increase large scale building slips	
	Increase moorings	
	Construct wharves	Build to fit the curvature of the Nampo harbor. Modernize the design and speed up the [construction]
	Construct repairing docks	Dig the ground and pour in the concrete. To be completed by the first half of 1979
	Construct belt conveyor	
Nampo port	Expand existing port	
	Construct a new port	
Nampo Glass Factory	Increase production	
Nampo Electrode Factory	Increase production	
<u>Nampo Refinery</u>		
Nampo City	Build dwellings on high ground; establish green belt on low grounds	
	Maintain roads	
	Complete sewage and water services	Use underground water

Accompanying President Kim on his on-the-spot guidance of Nampo was economic official Choe Chae-u, listed as a "comrade," who had not appeared at an official function since November 1977 and who never even appeared at the first session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly held in December. Also accompanying the president were Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice Premier Kye Ung-t'ae, as well as Yon Hyong-muk and Yi Kun-mo, who always appear at President Kim's on-the-spot guidance.

CSO: 4105

ECONOMY

BRIEFS

DPRK CPC DECREE---The DPRK Central People's Committee has awarded the Kim Il-song medal to the following organizations for their meritorious services consolidating and developing the party, people's power and socialist system; strengthening the country's might; developing the art of chuche; and fulfilling the theses on socialist education: Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant, Pukchang Thermal Power Plant, Sonchon Pharmaceutical Plant, Yonghun coal mine of the Kuchang District Coal Mine Complex, Ullul mine of the Hwanghae Iron Works, the 8 February Vinalon Complex, the Munhwa Cooperative farm of Pukchong County in South Hamgyong Province, (Hakto) coal mine, the Sinyang Forestry Station, the Puyong Metallurgical Plant, the Kaesong Clothing Plant, the plant where Comrade (Hong Song-mu) works, the plant where Comrade (Yang Kang-muk) works, the cooperative farm where Comrade Kim Sang-hyon works, the cooperative farm where Comrade Yim Pyong-hwan works, the Paektu Art Works Creation Group, Pyongyang Art Troupe, Pyongyang Medical College, the Taetongmun People's School of Chung-kuyok of Pyongyang city, the Pungsan Senior Middle School of Pungsan County of Yanggang Province, the 716th KPA Unit, the 170th KPA Unit, the 867th KPA Unit, the 937th KPA Unit and the 6601st Unit of the People's Constabulary. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 4 Sep 78 SK]

CSO: 4208

GEOGRAPHY

DPRK CITY, KAESONG TURNS INTO PEOPLE'S PARADISE

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 19 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Sep, (KCNA)--Kaesong, situated in the western part of the central region of Korea, is a city adjacent to the military demarcation line.

Kaesong, once the capital of Koryo, was a small commercial and consuming city under the vicious colonial rule of Japanese imperialism. It declined further under the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.

The city was liberated from the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule when the heroic Korean people's army beat back their armed invasion.

The people of Kaesong started a new life full of vivacity and a new history of development began there.

The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited Kaesong through a snow-covered road in December 1954. After that he guided the work of the city on the spot on many occasions and gave a number of programmatic teachings, brightly lighting the road to be followed by the city.

Under the wise guidance of the Great Leader, the streets of Kaesong have been built beautifully, and modern flats and cozy tile-covered houses were built in rural villages around the city.

In Kaesong, once a nonproduction city, a powerful light industrial base has been built up. More than 700 kinds of goods of daily use and over 100 kinds of foodstuffs are produced at more than 150 centrally and locally controlled factories to meet the demands of the population.

Fragrant Insam wine, Samro wine and other Insam goods, over 60 kinds of porcelainware including Koryo Celadon and tableware are popular at world markets.

The gross industrial output value of Kaesong last year showed an increase of 1,500-fold above that in 1949 when the city was under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists.

Agriculture has likewise made a leaping progress. The grain output increased year after year. Compared with 1949, the per hectare grain yield last year rose 3.4 times and the total grain output 3.9 times.

An impressive development has been made in educational, cultural and public health domains.

Children and youth accounting for one-third of the city's population receive free education and compulsory education at more than 160 schools of all levels.

Before liberation there was only one hospital. But today the city has nearly 70 hospitals and over 40 clinics including the modernly equipped municipal peoples' hospital. The number of medical workers grew more than 60 times.

Following the introduction of the through-wire broadcasting, the TV network today covers the whole city, newspapers and magazines are delivered to all homes, cultural institutions have been built in many places for the cultured life of citizens.

Over the past 28 years in the bosom of the republic Kaesong has turned into a city of paradise, a young city, where the happy life of the people is in full bloom.

CSO: 4220

BIOGRAPHICS

APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

[The following lists of DPRK government and KWP officials have been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. Order and titles of the original source have been preserved, but names have been presented in tabular form for ease of recognition.]

SOVIET DINNER PARTY--The following were invited to a dinner party and film showing arranged at the Russian embassy on 6 July by the Soviet charge d'affaires ad interim in honor of the 17th anniversary of the conclusion of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries:

Chŏng Chun-ki	comrade
Yi Chong-mok	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kil-hyŏn	"
O Mun-han	"
Chi Ch'ang-ik	"

Comrade Chong Chun-ki spoke during the dinner party [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 7 Jul 78 p 4].

DELEGATION WELCOMED--A Pyongyang mass rally was held on 9 July at Moranbong Theater to welcome the visiting delegation of Chongnyon mass media workers; participating in the rally were the following:

Kang Sŏng-san	comrade
Han Pyŏng-hwa	functionary of the sector concerned
Sŏ Tong-pom	"
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

Han Pyong-hwa spoke first, followed by Pak Mun-kuk [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 10 Jul 78 p 5].

MONGOLIAN ANNIVERSARY--The following were invited to a dinner party arranged on 10 July by Mongolian ambassador Badamtaryn Baldoo on the occasion of the 57th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution:

Chong Chun-ki	comrade
Hwang Chang-yop	"
Ch'oe Chong-kun	functionary of the sector concerned
Ch'ae Hui-chong	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Kim Kil-hyon	"
Kwon Hui-kyong	"
Kim Hyong-yul	"
O Mun-han	"

Comrade Chong Chun-ki spoke during the dinner party [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 11 Jul 78 p 4].

DELEGATION TO IRAQ--A party and government delegation headed by Comrade Pak Song-ch'ol departed on 11 July to participate in festivities associated with the 20th anniversary of Iraq's 14 July revolution and the 10th anniversary of the 17 July revolutionary victory; on hand to see off the delegation were the following:

Yi Chong-ok	comrade
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
Kim Yong-nam	"
Cho Yong-kuk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Hyong-yul	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 12 Jul 78 p 2]

TREATY ANNIVERSARY--PRC ambassador Lu Chih-hsien hosted a banquet at the Ongnyugwan on 11 July in honor of the 17th anniversary of conclusion of the DPRK-PRC treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance; invited to the banquet were the following:

Sŏ Ch'ŏl	comrade
Hŏ Tam	"
Cho Myŏng-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Ki-nam	"
Kim Sŏng-kŏl	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
O Kyŏng-hun	"
Kim Kil-hyon	"
Kim Yong-yŏn	"
Kim Hyŏng-yul	"
Kim Sŏk-chin	"
Yi Hu-kyŏm	"
O Mun-han	"

Comrade Sŏ Ch'ŏl spoke during the banquet [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 12 Jul 78 p 2].

NEPALESE PERFORMANCE--Attending an invitational performance staged by the Nepalese art troupe on the evening of 13 July at the Pyongyang Grand Theater were the following:

Yi Chong-ok	premier
Hwang Chang-yŏp	comrade
Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Chong-mok	"
Chang Ch'ŏl	"
Han Ik-su	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 14 Jul 78 p 2].

IRAQI BANQUET--the following were invited to a banquet arranged by the Iraqi ambassador on the evening of 17 July at the Ongnyugwan to mark the 10th anniversary of the 17 July revolutionary victory of Iraq:

Kang Yang-uk	vice president
Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Kim Si-hak	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Il-tae	"
Kim Pong-chu	"
Chi Chae-ryong	"
Kim Sŏng-kŏl	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Kim Kil-hyŏn	"
Kwŏn Hui-kyŏng	"
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"
Kim Sŏk-chin	"
Yi Hu-kyŏm	"
Kim Yŏng-sun	"

Comrade Chong Chun-ki spoke during the banquet [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 18 Jul 78 p 3].

NEPALESE ENVOYS--The following were on hand at Pyongyang airport on 18 July to greet the arrival of a Nepalese delegation consisting of Princes Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah and Dhirendra Bir Bikram Shah and their wives:

Kang Yang-uk	vice president
Chŏng Chun-ki	vice premier
Yim Hyŏng-ku	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Il-tae	"
Kim Yŏng-ch'ae	"
Ch'ae Hui-chŏng	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Chŏng Song-nam	"
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"

Yi Sŏng-ok [rok]
Han Ik-su

"
"

Vice President Kang Yang-uk and Prince Gyanendra reviewed an honor guard of the Korean People's Army [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 19 Jul 78 p 1].

DELEGATION TO YUGOSLAVIA--The following were on hand on 18 July to see off a government delegation headed by Foreign Minister Ho Tam upon its departure for Yugoslavia:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Chong Chun-ki	"
Yi Sŏng-hi	functionary of the sector concerned

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 19 Jul 78 p 2]

DELEGATION TO CUBA--On hand on 19 July to see off a delegation headed by central committee member and Minister of Culture and Art Yi Ch'ang-sŏn upon its departure for Cuba to participate in celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the 26 July armed uprising were the following:

Kim Il-tae	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Ch'ŏl	"
Cho Yŏng-kuk	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 20 Jul 78 p 4]

ROMANIAN PERFORMANCE--The Romanian national art troupe staged a performance on the evening of 20 July for party and government cadre at the Pyongyang Grand Theater; viewing the performance were the following:

Yi Chong-ok	comrade
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Kim Man-kŭm	"
Chi Chae-ryong	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Ch'ŏl	"
Yi Sŏng-hi	"
Pak Yŏng-si	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 21 Jul 78 p 2]

POLISH BANQUET--The following were invited to a banquet arranged by the Polish ambassador on the evening of 20 July at the Ongnyugwan to celebrate the 34th anniversary of the Polish Revival:

Kye Ŭng-t'ae	comrade
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"

Yi Ch'ŏl-pong	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Si-hak	"
Kim Il-tae	"
Kim Sŏng-kŏl	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Kim Kil-hyŏn	"
Chŏng Song-nam	"
Kwŏn Hui-kyŏng	"
Chŏn In-ch'ŏl	"
Yi Sŏng-ok [rok]	"
Kim Yŏng-sun	"
Yi O-song	"
Han Chu-kyŏng	"

Comrade Kye Ŭng-t'ae spoke during the banquet [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 21 Jul 78 p 4].

PRINCES VISIT PROVINCE--Accompanying Nepalese princes Gyanendra and Dharendra on a tour of South Hamgyong Province on 21 July were the following:

Kang Yang-uk	vice president
Chŏng Chun-ki	vice premier
Kil Chae-kyŏng	functionary of the sector concerned
Sŏ Chong-kuk	DPRK ambassador to Nepal

The party was greeted upon its arrival in Hamhung by local functionary Kim Hyŏng-chŏng [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 22 Jul 78 p 1].

PYONGYANG BANQUET--The Nepalese ambassador arranged a banquet on the evening of 21 July at the People's Cultural Palace in conjunction with the visit of princes Gyanendra and Dharendra; the following were invited to the banquet:

Kang Yang-uk	vice president
Chŏng Chun-ki	vice premier
Yim Hyŏng-ku	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Il-tae	"
Kim Yŏng-ch'ae	"
Ch'ae Hui-chŏng	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"
Yi Sŏng-ok [rok]	"
Han Ik-su	"
Sŏ Chong-kuk	DPRK ambassador to Nepal

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 22 Jul 78 p 2]

JAPANESE DIETMEN'S BANQUET--The visiting delegation of Socialist members of the House of Peers gave a banquet on the evening of 21 July in connection with their visit; the following were invited to the affair:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Kim Yong-sun	functionary of the sector concerned
Chu Ch'ang-chun	"

Kim Yong-sun spoke during the banquet [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 22 Jul 78 p 4].

EGYPTIAN CELEBRATION--The following were invited to a banquet arranged by the Egyptian ambassador on the evening of 22 July at the Ongnyugwan to mark the 26th anniversary of the 23 July revolution:

Kye Ŭng-t'ae	comrade
Kim Si-hak	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Il-tae	"
Kim Yŏng-ch'ae	"
Chŏng Song-nam	"
Kwŏn Hŭi-kyŏng	"
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"
Yi Sŏng-ok [rok]	"
Kim Yŏng-sun	"
Hwang Ch'ŏl-san	"

Comrade Kye Ung-t'ae spoke during the banquet [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 23 Jul 78 p 4].

KPA DELEGATION TO CHINA--On hand on 23 July to see off a goodwill delegation of the Korean People's Army, headed by Lt Gen O Kuk-yŏl, upon its departure for the PRC were the following:

Kim Kwang-chin	general grade officer
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Hwang Ch'ŏl-san	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 24 Jul 78 p 4]

DELEGATION RETURNS--On hand to greet the return on 24 July of a party and government delegation, headed by Comrade Pak Song-ch'ol, from a trip to Iraq and Syria were the following:

Yi Chong-ok	comrade
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Cho Yŏng-kuk	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Sŏng-hi	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 25 Jul 78 p 2]

CUBAN DAY MARKED--A commemorative rally was held at the People's Cultural Palace on 25 July to mark the 25th anniversary of the 26 July Cuban armed uprising; participating in the rally were the following:

Chŏng Chun-ki	comrade
Kim Pong-chu	functionary of the sector concerned
Kang Chung-han	"
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"

Kang Chung-han spoke at the rally [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 26 Jul 78 p 5].

DELEGATION RETURNS--A government delegation headed by Comrade Kong Chint'ae returned on 30 July from a trip to Bulgaria; on hand to greet the delegation were the following:

Chŏng Chun-ki	comrade
Chŏng Song-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Hyŏng-yul [ryul]	"
Yi Se-ŭng	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 31 Jul 78 p 4].

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CSO: 4208

BIOGRAPHICS

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON DPRK PERSONALITIES AND KOREANS IN JAPAN

[Unless otherwise indicated, biographic information has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang.]

Ch'a Sung-hun

SWYP committee chairman of a KPA unit known as the "unit to which Comrade Kim P'il-ho is attached. (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 18 Jun 78 p 3)

Chang Man-sŏk

A SWYL member working at the Samchon County communications office; his exemplary work was the subject of an article. (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 28 Jun 78 p 3)

Cho Pong-hak

Guidance officer for the SWYL and Young Pioneers of Songdok Senior Middle School in Hwapyong County; author of an article describing a rabbit breeding program undertaken by the school's students. (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 2 Jul 78 p 3)

Cho Pong-mu

Chairman of the SWYL primary level committee at the Sinuiju Spinning Machine Factory; author of an article describing committee activities at the factory. (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 11 Jun 78 p 3)

Cho Yŏng-su

A Private First Class assigned to the "unit to which Comrade Kim Tong-hwa is attached" of the KPA; he was singled out for his exemplary participation in the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions. (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 11 Jun 78 p 3)

Ch'oe Ho-chun

A student at Yusong Senior Middle School, Oesong District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Ch'oe In-ok

A student at Saesallim Senior Middle School, Tongdaewon District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Ch'oe Ki-tu

A unit of the Korean People's Army is known as the "unit to which Comrade Ch'oe Ki-tu is attached." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 18 Jun 78 p 3)

Ch'oe Myŏng-hŭi

A student at Chonsung Senior Middle School, Moranbong District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Ch'oe Yŏng-nam

A student at Sinhung Senior Middle School, Tongdaewon District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Chu Ch'ang-hwan

A Meritorious Prospector working at the Komdok Geological Prospecting Unit; his work was the subject of interview. (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 2 Jul 78 p 3)

Han Hŭi-sun

A student at Pongji Senior Middle School, Pyongchon District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Han Sŏng-nok [rok]

Chairman of the Uiju County People's Committee; author of an article describing the committee's activities designed to buttress the resolve of the county's people. (MINJU CHOSON 13 Jun 78 p 2)

Han Yŏng-nan [ran]

A student at Sochang Senior Middle School, Oesong District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Kang Ch'un-sil

A student at Silligo Senior Middle School, Tongdaewon District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Kim Chŏng-hŭi

A student at Yuldong Senior Middle School, Tongdaewon District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Kim Chun-il

A student at Puksong Senior Middle School, Pyongchon District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Kim Hwan-yŏng

A 70-year old worker with the Sinyang County People's Committee; his work at various government offices over the past 30 years was the subject of an article. (MINJU CHOSON 6 Jul 78 p 3)

Kim Hye-in

A student at Kyonghung Senior Middle School, Potonggang District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Kim In-suk

A student at Tongan Senior Middle School, Oesong District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Kim Kwang-nam

A student at Namgyo Railroad Vocational-Technical School, Sosong District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Kim Kwang-nam

A student at Sosong Senior Middle School, Oesong District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Kim Kyŏng-ch'ŏl

A student at Saemaul Senior Middle School, Pyongchon District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Kim Myŏng-su

Associated with the Kyongson County Administration Committee; author of an article describing advances made in public health in the county. (MINJU CHOSON 23 Jun 78 p 2)

Kim Myŏng-su

A student at Taedonggang Senior Middle School, Taedonggang District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Kim Myŏng-un

A unit of the Korean People's Army is known as the "unit to which Comrade Kim Myong-un is attached." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jun 78 p 3)

Kim P'il-ho

A unit of the Korean People's Army is known as the "unit to which Comrade Kim P'il-ho is attached." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 18 Jun 78 p 3)

Kim Sŏn-il

A student at Ponghak #1 Senior Middle School, Pyongchon District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Kim Sŏng-sim

A student at Inhung Senior Middle School, Moranbong District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Kim Sun-nyŏ

A student at Yonmot Senior Middle School, Sosong District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Kim Sung-cho'ŏl

A unit of the Korean People's Army is known as the "unit to which Comrade Kim Sung-ch'ol is attached." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 18 Jun 78 p 3)

Kim Sŭng-ho

A student at Mansudae Senior Middle School, Central District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Kim Tong-hwa

A unit of the Korean People's Army is known as the "unit to which Comrade Kim Tong-hwa is attached." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 10 Jun 78 p 3)

Kim Yŏn-hŭi

A student at Yonghung #1 Senior Middle School, Taesong District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Ko Yŏng-ho

A student at Changsan Senior Middle School, Sosong District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Ko Yu-il

A student at Potonggang Senior Middle School, Potonggang District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Mun Tong-ch'ŏl

A student at Songbuk Senior Middle School, Moranbong District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea" (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Mun Ŭn-ha

A unit of the Korean People's Army is known as the "unit to which Comrade Mun Ŭn-ha is attached." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 31 May 78 p 2)

Mun Yŏng-hŭi

A student at Taetaryong #1 Senior Middle School, Potonggang District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Om Hye-ok

A student at Red Street Senior Middle School, Potonggang District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Pak Ae-sil

A student at Red Street #1 Senior Middle School, Potonggang District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Pak Myŏng-ch'ŏl

A student at Changchon Senior Middle School, Central District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Pak Nam-il

A unit of the Korean People's Army is known as the "thrice red banner unit to which Comrade Pak Nam-il is attached." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jun 78 p 3)

Pak Sŭng-kwŏn

A student at Sangsin Senior Middle School, Sosong District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Sŏ Kwang-ch'il

A unit of the Korean People's Army is known as the "unit to which Comrade Sŏ Kwang-ch'il is attached." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 11 Jun 78 p 3)

Sŏ Myŏng-ho

SWYP committee chairman at a unit of the Korean People's Army known as the "unit to which Comrade Ch'oe Ki-tu is attached." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 18 Jun 78 p 3)

So Sun-sŏk

SWYL primary level committee chairman at the Sariwon Truck Parts Factory; author of an article describing committee work at the factory (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 28 May 78 p 2)

T'ak Yong-sŏn

Director of the Department of Local Industry at the Tokchon County Administration Committee; his exemplary performance in the department was the subject of an article. (MINJU CHOSON 7 Jul 78 p 3)

Wŏn Hwa-sun

A student at Youth Stree Senior Middle School, Tongdaewon District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Yi Chŏng-sil

A student at Sokbong Senior Middle School, Sosong District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of the contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Yi Hyŏk-suk

A student at Namsin Senior Middle School, Songyo District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Yi Kyu-mun

Vice-chairman of the SWYP primary level committee at the Pyongyang Senior Railroad Vocational-Technical School; author of an article describing the work of the school's students at the 6 July Railroad Factory. (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 11 Jun 78 p 2)

Yi Myŏng-hwa

A student at Moranbong Senior Middle School, Moranbong District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Yi Myŏng-hwal

A Private First Class assigned to the "unit to which Comrade Sŏ Kwang-ch'il is attached" of the KPA; he was singled out for his exemplary participation in the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 11 Jun 78 p 3)

Yi Myŏng-sim

A student at Sinwon Senior Middle School, Potonggang District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Yi Sang-ch'ŏl

A student at Munhung Senior Middle School, Taedonggang District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Yi Se-min

A unit of the Korean People's Army is known as the "twice red flag unit to which Comrade Yi Se-min is attached." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 21 Jun 78 p 2)

Yi Sŏng-chun

A student at Pyonghwa Senior Middle School, Moranbong District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Yi Tae-sun

A unit of the Korean People's Army is known as the "unit to which Comrade Yi Tae-sun is attached." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 21 Jun 78 p 2)

Yi Ŭi-sun

A unit of the Korean People's Army is known as the "unit to which Comrade Yi Ŭi-sun is attached." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 10 Jun 78 p 3)

Yi Yŏn-ok

A student at Tonghung Girls Senior Middle School, Oesong District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Yi Yŏng-su

A unit of the Korean People's Army is known as the "unit to which Comrade Yi Yŏng-su is attached. (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 9 Jun 78 p 2)

Yu Ch'ang-yŏl [ryŏl]

A student at Changchung Senior Middle School, Songyo District, Pyongyang; named recipient of the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award by decree of the CPC dated 22 July in recognition of contributions to the successful performance of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea." (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jul 78 p 1)

Yu Hyo-sang

SWYP committee chairman at a Korean People's Army unit known as the "unit to which Kim Sung-ch'ol is attached. (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 18 Jun 78 p 3)

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